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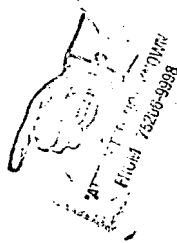
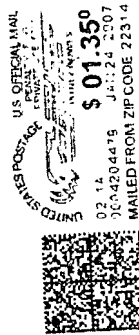
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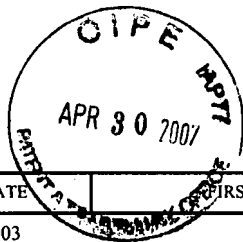
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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/631,070	07/31/2003	Yen-Fu Chen	AUS920030524US1	3480

7590  
Rudolf O. Siegesmund  
Suite 2000  
4627 N. Central Expressway  
Dallas, TX 75205-4017

01/24/2007

EXAMINER

NEWAY, SAMUEL G

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2626

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/24/2007	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/631,070	<b>Applicant(s)</b> CHEN ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Samuel G. Neway	<b>Art Unit</b> 2626	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 July 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-50 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-50 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 31 July 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 07/31/03.

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. This is responsive to the Application filed on July 31, 2003.

**Double Patenting**

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

3. Claims 1 – 50 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 – 30 of copending Application No. 10/617,530 in view of

<http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/>, Chinese-English Dictionary link.

Current Application	Co-pending Application 10/617,530
1. A method comprising: searching a dictionary for an entry	1. A method comprising: using Unicode to determine a Traditional

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<p>containing a Simplified Chinese word; using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese word equivalent of a Simplified Chinese word; and using Unicode to translate the Simplified Chinese word into accented Pin Yin word and an English word.</p> <p>5. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accepting the Simplified Chinese word as user input, wherein the Simplified Chinese word is encoded in GB2312 or Unicode.</p> <p>6. The method of claim 1 further comprising: translating the Simplified Chinese word from GB2312 to Unicode.</p> <p>7. The method of claim 1 further comprising: displaying the Simplified Chinese word, the Traditional Chinese word, the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word; and wherein the font size of the Simplified Chinese word and the font size of the Traditional Chinese word is user configurable.</p>	<p>Chinese character equivalent of a Simplified Chinese character.</p> <p>2. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accepting the Simplified Chinese character as user input, wherein the Simplified Chinese character is encoded in GB2312 or Unicode.</p> <p>3. The method of claim 1 further comprising: translating the Simplified Chinese character from GB2312 to Unicode.</p> <p>7. The method of claim 1 further comprising: displaying the Simplified Chinese character and the Traditional Chinese character.</p>
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The current application is directed to finding the corresponding equivalent Chinese character (Traditional and/or Simplified), the corresponding Pin Yin word, and/or an English word to any given word (Chinese, Pin Yin, and/or English) using a dictionary. Copending application No. 10/617,530 is directed to finding the corresponding Chinese character (Traditional and/or Simplified) to a given Chinese word (Traditional and/or Simplified).

Chinese-English Dictionary teaches a method of finding the corresponding equivalent Chinese character (Traditional and/or Simplified), the corresponding Pin Yin word, and/or an English word to any given word (Chinese, Pin Yin, and/or English).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the various translations in order to help a non-native Chinese speaker learn the Chinese language by, for example, giving English translations to Chinese words.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

4. Claims 1 – 50 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 - 58 of copending Application No. 10/617,526 in view of <http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/>, Chinese-English Dictionary link.

Current Application	Co-pending Application 10/617,526
<p>1. A method comprising: searching a dictionary for an entry containing a Simplified Chinese word; using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese word equivalent of a Simplified Chinese word; and using Unicode to translate the Simplified Chinese word into accented Pin Yin word and an English word.</p> <p>5. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accepting the Simplified Chinese word as user input, wherein the Simplified Chinese word is encoded in</p>	<p>1. A method comprising: using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese character equivalent of a Simplified Chinese character; and using Unicode to translate the Simplified Chinese character into accented Pin Yin word and an English word.</p> <p>2. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accepting the Simplified Chinese character as user input, wherein the Simplified Chinese character is encoded in GB2312 or Unicode.</p>

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<p>GB2312 or Unicode.</p> <p>6. The method of claim 1 further comprising: translating the Simplified Chinese word from GB2312 to Unicode.</p> <p>7. The method of claim 1 further comprising: displaying the Simplified Chinese word, the Traditional Chinese word, the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word; and wherein the font size of the Simplified Chinese word and the font size of the Traditional Chinese word is user configurable.</p>	<p>3. The method of claim 1 further comprising: translating the Simplified Chinese character from GB2312 to Unicode.</p> <p>8. The method of claim 1 further comprising: displaying the Simplified Chinese character, the Traditional Chinese character, the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word.</p>
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The current application is directed to finding the corresponding equivalent Chinese character (Traditional and/or Simplified), the corresponding Pin Yin word, and/or an English word to any given word (Chinese, Pin Yin, and/or English) using a dictionary. Copending application No. 10/617,526 is directed to finding the corresponding equivalent Chinese character (Traditional and/or Simplified), the corresponding Pin Yin word, and/or an English word to any given word (Chinese, Pin Yin, and/or English)

Chinese-English Dictionary teaches a method of finding the corresponding equivalent Chinese character (Traditional and/or Simplified), the corresponding Pin Yin word, and/or an English word to any given word (Chinese, Pin Yin, and/or English) using a dictionary.

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It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a dictionary for the various translations because a dictionary is a database containing translations.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claims 20 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 20 and 45 recite the limitation "the accented Pin Yin word" in the first line. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

7. Claims 26 – 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 26 – 50 recite the phrases "program product" and "computer-usable medium"; these phrases are not defined in the specification and it is not clear what they are meant to cover.



***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

8. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

9. Claims 1 – 6, 8 – 13, 15 – 19, 21 – 24, 26 – 31, 33 – 38, 40 – 44, and 46 – 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Claims 1 – 6, 8 – 13, 15 – 19, 21 – 24, 26 – 31, 33 – 38, 40 – 44, and 46 – 49 appear to be directed to an abstract idea rather than a practical application of the idea. The claims do not result in a physical transformation nor do they appear to provide a tangible result. For example, merely determining the Traditional Chinese character equivalent to a Simplified Chinese character is nothing more than a thought or a computation within a processor. It fails to use or make available for use the result of the determination to enable its functionality and usefulness to be realized.

One possible practical application of the abstract idea is put forth in claim 7 where the result is displayed.

10. Claims 26 – 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Claims 26 – 50 recite the limitation “wherein the computer usable medium comprises instructions”. These instructions should be capable of being executed by a computer in order to realize the computer program's functionality.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

11. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

12. Claims 15 – 19, and 40 – 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Chinese-English Dictionary

(<http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/> ).

Claim 15:

Chinese-English Dictionary discloses a method comprising:

searching a dictionary for an entry containing a Pin Yin word (“this Chinese/English dictionary ...”, page 1)

using Unicode to translate a Pin Yin word into a Traditional Chinese character, a Simplified Chinese character, and an English word (“searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the GB, Big5, or Unicode encodings), ... results will show the Chinese word, the Pin Yin representation of the word, and the English definition”, page 1).

Claim 16:

Chinese-English Dictionary discloses the method of claim 15 wherein the entry exactly matches the Pin Yin word (“the Pin Yin at the beginning, end, anywhere, or as the whole entry”, page 1).

Claim 17:

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Chinese-English Dictionary discloses the method of claim 15 wherein the entry begins with the Pin Yin word ("the Pin Yin at the beginning, end, anywhere, or as the whole entry", page 1).

Claim 18:

Chinese-English Dictionary discloses the method of claim 15 wherein the entry contains the Pin Yin word anywhere in the entry ("the Pin Yin at the beginning, end, anywhere, or as the whole entry", page 1).

Claim 19:

Chinese-English Dictionary discloses the method of claim 15 wherein the Pin Yin word is an unaccented Pin Yin word to a hybrid Pin Yin word ("you can include or exclude tone numbers, ... you would type "dian shi ji" or "dian4 shi4 ji1"...", page 1).

Claims 40 – 44:

Claims 40 – 44 are similar in scope and content to claims 15 – 19; therefore they are rejected with the same rationale.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

13. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

14. Claims 1 – 6, 8 – 13, 21 – 24, 26 – 31, 33 – 38, and 46 – 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chinese-English Dictionary

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(<http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/>) in view of Foolsworkshop

(<http://web.archive.org/web/20021206035901/http://www.foolsworkshop.com/ptou/>).

Claim 1:

The Chinese-English Dictionary link from <http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/> discloses a method comprising:

searching a dictionary for an entry containing a Simplified Chinese word ("this Chinese/English dictionary ...", page 1)

using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese character equivalent of a Simplified Chinese character ("searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the GB, Big5, or Unicode encodings), ... results will show the Chinese word", page 1. Note that the Chinese word can be selected to be either Simp. Chinese (GB) or Trad. Chinese (Big5) as shown on top of page 1); and

using Unicode to translate the Simplified Chinese character into Pin Yin word and an English word ("searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the GB, Big5, or Unicode encodings), ... results will show the Chinese word, the Pin Yin representation of the word, and the English definition", page 1).

Chinese-English Dictionary does not explicitly teach accented Pin Yin translations.

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Foolsworkshop discloses a method of translating Pin Yin into accented Pin Yin ("converts text written in pinyin, with syllable-final tone numbers, into unicode" Note that unicode in this situation represents accented Pin Yin).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to display Pin Yin as accented Pin Yin because "many students and instructors of the Chinese language have a need to display pinyin with tone marks in their documents" so they are easier to read (Foolsworkshop, first line).

Claim 2:

Chinese-English Dictionary and Foolsworkshop disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses wherein the entry exactly matches the Simplified Chinese word ("return Chinese entries that exactly match the word ...", page 1).

Claim 3:

Chinese-English Dictionary and Foolsworkshop disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses wherein the entry begins with the Simplified Chinese word ("find entries that start with the characters ...", page 1).

Claim 4:

Chinese-English Dictionary and Foolsworkshop disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses wherein the entry contains the Simplified Chinese word anywhere in the entry ("have the characters anywhere ...", page 1).

Claim 5:

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Chinese-English Dictionary and Foolsworkshop disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses: accepting the Simplified Chinese character as user input, wherein the Simplified Chinese character is encoded in GB2312 or Unicode ("return the results in GB ... or Unicode", page 1).

Claim 6:

Chinese-English Dictionary and Foolsworkshop disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses: translating the Simplified Chinese character from GB2312 to Unicode ("return the results in GB ... or Unicode", page 1).

Claims 8 – 13, 21 – 24, 26 – 31, 33 – 38, and 46 – 49:

Claims 8 – 13, 21 – 24, 26 – 31, 33 – 38, and 46 – 49 are similar in scope and content to claims 1 – 6; therefore claims 8 – 13, 21 – 24, 26 – 31, 33 – 38, and 46 – 49 are rejected with the same rationale.

15. Claims 20 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chinese-English Dictionary

(<http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/>) in view of Hill et al. (USPN 6,023,714)

Claims 20 and 45:

Chinese-English Dictionary discloses the method of claim 15, further comprising: displaying the different characters ("results will show ...", page 1)

but Chinese-English Dictionary does not explicitly disclose the font size as being user configurable.

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Hill discloses a method for displaying (similar to Chinese-English displaying) where a browser's font size is user defined.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to make the font size of Chinese-English Dictionary user configured in order "For example, a sight impaired user may define a large browser font size so that a computer-displayed document is easier to read" (Hill, col. 9, lines 33-35)

16. Claims 7, 14, 25, 32, 39, and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chinese-English Dictionary

(<http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/>) in view of Foolsworkshop

(<http://web.archive.org/web/20021206035901/http://www.foolsworkshop.com/ptou/>) and in further view of Hill et al. (USPN 6,023,714)

Claims 7, 14, 25, 32, 39, and 50:

Chinese-English Dictionary discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising: displaying the different characters ("results will show ...", page 1)

but Chinese-English Dictionary does not explicitly disclose the font size as being user configurable.

Hill discloses a method for displaying (similar to Chinese-English displaying) where a browser's font size is user defined.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to make the font size of Chinese-English Dictionary user

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configured in order "for example, a sight impaired user may define a large browser font size so that a computer-displayed document is easier to read" (Hill, col. 9, lines 33-35).

### ***Conclusion***

17. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Xing (US PGPub 2003/0115040) discloses a method of translating a domain name entered in one of many different languages into its corresponding English domain name using Unicode.

Tan et al. (USPN 6,314,469) discloses a method of identifying the encoding type of a domain name, converting the encoding to Unicode and translating the Unicode representation to an ASCII representation.

Zhong (USPN 5,319,552) discloses a method of converting Pin Yin into corresponding Zhu Yin (Traditional Chinese) and vice versa using conversion tables.

18. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Samuel G. Neway whose telephone number is 571-270-1058. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:30AM - 5:30PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David R Hudspeth can be reached on 571-272-7843. The fax phone




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number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

SN

SN

  
DAVID HUDSPETH  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

In Place of FORM PTO-1449 (Modified)

LIST OF PATENTS AND PUBLICATIONS FOR  
APPLICANT'S INFORMATION DISCLOSURE  
STATEMENT

Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_

Applicant: Chen, et al.

Filing Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Group: \_\_\_\_\_

Atty. Docket No. AUS920030524US1

Reference Designation				U. S. PATENT DOCUMENTS			Filing Date if Appropriate
Examiner Initial	Document Number	Date	Name	Class	Subclass		
<u>SN</u>	AA	2003/0078921	04/2003	Michael Hsing et al.	707	4	
<u>SN</u>	AB	6,522,330	02/2003	Kobayashi	345	467	
<u>SN</u>	AC	6,349,147	02/2002	Pong et al.	382	185	
<u>SN</u>	AD	6,346,990	02/2002	Watanabe et al.	358	1.15	
<u>SN</u>	AE	2001/0029542	10/2001	Nishimura	709	231	
<u>SN</u>	AF	6,224,383	05/2001	Shannon	434	156	
<u>SN</u>	AG	6,094,666	07/2000	Li	707	535	
<u>SN</u>	AH	6,061,646	05/2000	Martino et al.	704	3	
<u>SN</u>	AI	5,697,789	12/1997	Sameth et al.	434	157	
<u>SN</u>	AJ	5,319,552	07/1994	Zhong	364	419.09	
<u>SN</u>	AK	4,951,202	09/1990	Yan	364	419	

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS							Translation	
Examiner Initial	Document Number	Date	Country	Class	Subclass		Yes	No
	AB							

OTHER ART (Including Author, Title,  
Date, Pertinent Pages, Etc.)

Examiner  
Initial

AC

Examiner: /Samuel Neway/

Date Considered: 01/16/2007

EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609; Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

**Notice of References Cited**

Application/Control No.

10/631,070

Applicant(s)/Patent Under  
Reexamination  
CHEN ET AL.

Examiner

Samuel G. Neway

Art Unit

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Page 1 of 1

**U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
*	A	US-6,023,714	02-2000	Hill et al.	715/513
*	B	US-2003/0115040	06-2003	Xing, Yue	704/8
*	C	US-5,319,552	06-1994	Zhong, Xingguo	715/535
*	D	US-6,314,469	11-2001	Tan et al.	709/245
	E	US-			
	F	US-			
	G	US-			
	H	US-			
	I	US-			
	J	US-			
	K	US-			
	L	US-			
	M	US-			

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	O					
	P					
	Q					
	R					
	S					
	T					

**NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS**

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	<a href="http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/">http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/</a>
	V	<a href="http://web.archive.org/web/20021206035901/http://www.foolsworkshop.com/ptou/">http://web.archive.org/web/20021206035901/http://www.foolsworkshop.com/ptou/</a>
	W	
	X	

\*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)  
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

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## On-line Chinese Tools

[Learn Chinese](#)[Use Chinese](#)[Chinese Culture](#)[Chinese Software](#)

These pages hope to provide tools to assist people in learning and using the beautiful Chinese language. From the novice Chinese language student to the advanced programmer, I hope there is something here for everyone. Rather than being a Chinese language course, it provides tools to people who are already studying and using Chinese. Please check out the [Character Flashcards](#), the [Chinese/English dictionary](#), the [Chinese Namer](#), and the [Western/Chinese Calendar Converter](#). Netscape Communicator 4.7 is the recommended browser for these pages, though they have also been tested on Internet Explorer 3 and above.

### Tools for Learning Chinese

- [Chinese Flashcards](#)  
New, Improved Flashcards  
Study Chinese characters with Java flashcards
- [Chinese Text Annotator](#)  
Break a text into words and add links to dictionary entries.
- [Add Pinyin to Files](#)  
Add pinyin to any Chinese text file on your computer
- [Add Pinyin to Web Pages](#)  
Add pinyin to any Chinese web page!
- [Romanization Converter](#)  
Pinyin, Yale, Gwoyeu Romatzyh, Wade Giles, BoPoMoFo
- [Learn to Draw Chinese Characters](#)  
Links to character writing resources on the Web

### Tools for Using Chinese

- [Character Dictionary](#)  
Faster Unicode Version  
Beta Java Version  
Look up Chinese characters by English, pinyin, radical/stroke, and Cantonese.
- [Chinese/English Dictionary](#)  
Look up words in Chinese by pinyin or English
- [Convert HTML Escapes to Bytes](#)  
Convert a Chinese file saved with HTML ampersand escape sequences back into the original encoding.
- [Create Chinese GIFs On-line](#)  
New Java Version  
Type in Big5, GB, or UTF-8 text and get back an equivalent GIF graphics file
- [Chinese Data Extractor](#)  
Find people names, place names, dates, times, money amounts and more in a Chinese text.
- [Convert Web Documents](#)  
between GB, Big5, Unicode, etc.  
Type in the web address of a page in any Chinese encoding (traditional or simplified characters) and have it come up in any other encoding.
- [Chinese Encoding Converter](#)  
A Java applet that converts files between GB, GBK, Big5, UTF-8, UCS2, and CNS.
- [Guess Chinese Encoding](#)  
New Java Version  
Determine the most likely Chinese encoding (GB, HZ, Big5, UTF-8, or other) for a file.
- [Repair Corrupted Chinese E-mails](#)  
Many e-mail programs corrupt Chinese text. Use this program to restore the original.

### China Reference Tools

- [Western-Chinese](#)
- [Get a Chinese Name](#)
- [Chinese Family](#)

Calendar Converter

Convert between Solar and Lunar Calendars

- East Asian Currency Converter  
Convert between US Dollar amounts and 6 East Asian currencies

Get a Chinese name inspired by your English name

- Chinese Numbers  
Description of Chinese number system and a converter from English numbers to Chinese numbers.

Relationships

Found out how to say "father's older brother's wife" in Chinese

- On-line Abacus  
Learn how to use the abacus.

## Computer Tools

- Chinese Digit Counter  
A perl script that I wrote to create the counter below.
- Chinese Encoding Detector Java Version  
Perl5 code to determine the most likely Chinese encoding for a given text string.
- HTML Escapes to Byte Converter  
Convert the ampersand escape sequences that many HTML editors save GB and Big5 as back into GB or Big5 (or any other eight-bit encoding).
- Word97 Chinese Input Macro  
A free macro to input Chinese into Word97 documents without a separate Chinese system.
- Chinese Segmenter  
Breaks a Chinese text file into words.
- Chinese Input Methods for NT-Emacs  
Precompiled LEIM distribution for Windows Emacs. Unzip in "emacs-20.3.1/lisp/international"
- Zhuyin Macro  
A Word97 Macro that converts pinyin next to a character into Zhuyin (i.e. BoPoMoFo) or moves the pinyin underneath the character.
- Java GB/Big5/Unicode Converter  
Stand-alone program to convert text documents between GB, HZ, Big5, Unicode, EUC-TW, etc. Needs Java.
- Chinese GIF Collection  
Archive of 15,000 character GIFs indexed by their Unicode value.
- Change Chinese File Names on English Windows  
Windows program that converts file names created on Chinese Windows to an English file name.
- CEDICT Chinese/English Dictionary  
Freely available Chinese to English dictionary.

**Have suggestions** for a tool you'd like to see here? Found a bug that needs fixing? You can reach me through my [contact page](#). In your message, please include the type of operating system you are running (Windows 95, Macintosh, Unix, etc.), the browser you are using (Netscape Navigator, Internet Explorer, etc.), and the browser version (2, 3, 4 or 5).

For **general Chinese resources**, including information about reading and writing Chinese on computers, please visit my [Chinese Links](#) page or the [frequently asked questions](#) page.

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## Other Chinese/Java and Chinese Tools Links

- Ochlocrat's Learn Mandarin page: Several useful applets and applications for making Chinese GIF files, painting Chinese in applications, etc. Also a section using Voice of America Chinese

broadcasts to study Mandarin.

- [Hanzi Quiz](#)
  - [Cool Flash Animation for learning characters](#)
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## Credits and Sources




This page has drawn upon quite a few different public-domain Chinese resources and would not have been possible without them.

- [Ochlocrat's Create Chinese GIF's](#) program. Used by the flashcard and character dictionary.
- [UNIHAN.TXT](#): A marvelous collection of Han character information available at the [Unicode Consortium](#).
- Data files from [IFCSS's](#) software data directory.
- [Bell Labs Mandarin Text-to-Speech](#)
- [Frequency of Usage and Number of Strokes of Chinese Characters](#)
- [CEDICT](#): A public-domain Chinese-English dictionary.

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一零二二一零七  
to visit this site since October 1, 1996.

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# Chinese-English Dictionary

Search  as    
Output as   . Look for  

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## Mirror Sites:

- [TigerNT Mirror](#)
- [G.Q. Shen's Mirror](#)

This **Chinese/English dictionary** provides a searchable interface for the [CEDICT dictionary](#) put together by Paul Denisowksi. Searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the GB, Big5, or Unicode encodings), pinyin, or English. Results will show the Chinese word, the pinyin representation of the word, and the English definition. You can also click on the pinyin to hear how it is pronounced.

Some points to remember when using this dictionary:

- You can download the dictionary data at the [CEDICT website](#).
- This dictionary is only for words. It will not have phrases (such as "I love you") or names. If you want to find out what your name is in Chinese, please use my [Chinese Name Tool](#).
- Pin yin must have spaces between syllables. Tone numbers are not required (but can help). Only Hanyu pinyin works, Wade-Giles and Yale will not work.
- Case is not important.
- The dictionary is not a translator. It will not translate sentences.
- Make sure your query is spelt correctly.
- There is no profanity in the dictionary.

For a off-line way to search the dictionary, please check out the [CEL utility](#) from Richard Warmington.

When **searching by Chinese** you can tell the dictionary to find entries that start with the characters, end with the characters, or have the characters anywhere within the final word. You can also ask to only return the Chinese entries that exactly match the word being sought.

When **searching by pinyin**, you must include a space between the different pinyin syllables. You can include or exclude tone numbers (1-4 and 5 for the neutral tone). For example, if you were looking for the word for television set, you would type "dian shi ji" or "dian4 shi4 ji1" or "dian shi4 ji" (but without the quotes). All would work. But remember to include the space and set the dictionary to look for pinyin, and not Chinese characters or English. As with the Chinese characters, you can direct the dictionary to find entries that have the pinyin at the beginning, end, anywhere, or as the whole entry. You can return the results in GB, Big5 or UTF-8 Unicode.

When **searching by English**, searches are not case sensitive. Since this is designed as mainly an Chinese to English and not English to Chinese dictionary, if you can't find the word you are looking for, you may be able to find it using a synonym. Also, you may get many unrelated entries that use the word in the English definition but do not give the equivalent Chinese for it. You can return the results in either GB, Big5, or UTF-8 Unicode.

To **search by radical/stroke order**, please use my Character Dictionary. You can search using a table of radicals and the remaining stroke count of a character. From the list of characters that are returned, you can click on the character to get a list of all words in the dictionary that start with that character. This will only work however if the results are set to be returned as GB, Big5 or Unicode and not as GIF's.

**If you encounter problems**, please make sure that you are searching by the correct field. For instance, if you are looking by the English word "computer", make sure you are searching by English and not pinyin or characters. If you have any questions or suggestions please visit my guestbook.

If you came to this page directly, please also visit my other Chinese tools.



# Pinyin to Unicode

Special Thanks to James Dew,  
Aslaksen, C. P. Sobelman, and Ph

and more Foolery brought to you by The Fool's Workshop

Many students and instructors of the Chinese language have a need to display pinyin with tone marks in their documents. A number of fonts have been created for PC and Macintosh which allow the easy input of pinyin (for example, Easytone by James Dew). I developed a Macintosh application to convert documents between many of these fonts called Pinyin Font Converter. With the growth of Unicode's popularity and the ease with which users can now display unicode, especially in their browsers, many of us want to produce pinyin with tones in unicode.

This page performs a simple function. It converts text written in **pinyin**, with syllable-final tone numbers, into **unicode**. The result is displayed both as plain unicode text and as the HTML code necessary to display the unicode in a web page. Simply enter or paste in the pinyin and convert.

**Text to Convert:** (For example: zhong1guo2 shi4 shi4jie4 zui4 hao3 de guo2jia1, use v for ü)

Thanks to Helmer Aslaksen's excellent [page on Pinyin and Unicode](#) for giving me the codes necessary to make this script. Thanks to James Dew for the Word macro which conveniently listed the order for conversion from which I built both the Pinyin Font Converter and this PHP script. The conversion script itself is free to [download](#), modify, and redistribute under the provisions of the [open source](#) license. Please [email](#) your modified script to me so I may incorporate any improvements.

## What if the tones don't display correctly?

You may not have configured your browser to display unicode fonts correctly, or you may not have unicode fonts installed on your system. See Helmer Aslaksen's [web site](#) for information on how to remedy these problems.

This utility and all programs at The Fool's Workshop are free. However, consider giving a donation through PayPal to support hosting and bandwidth costs as well as the further development of free educational software.

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